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TERMS-IN ADVANCE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1874. POST OFFICE REGISTER.

MAILS ARRIVE: From Railroad (north and south) daily From Corvallis, daily, at 10.30 A. M. From Lebanon, tri-weekly, (Monday, Wednesday and Friday) at 10.30 A. M.

MAILS DEPART: For Railroad (north and south), daily, lose prompt at 11.10a, M.
For Corvallis, daily, at 1.50 r. M.
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Money order office hours from 9 A. M. t

U. S. LAWS Continued from 1st page. Convention between the United States of America and Belgium—Extradition.
Concluded March 19, 1874. Ratification advised by Senate March 27, 1874. Ratified by President March 31, 1874. Ratified by King of the Beigians April 30, 1874. Ratifications exchanged at Brussels April 30, 1874. Prochimed May 1, 1874.

Ratifications exchanged at Brussels April 30, 1874 Prochimed May 1, 1874.
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA - A PROCLAMATION.
Whereas a convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Belgians was concluded and signed by their respective Pleninotentaries at Washington on the 19th day of March last, which convention, being in the English and French languages, is word for word as follows:

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Belgians, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of Justice, and to the prevention of crimes within their respective territories and jurisdiction, that persons convicted of or charged with the crimes hereinafter specified, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up, have resolved to conclude a convention for that purpose, and have appointed as their Pleninotentlaries; the President of the United States of America, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States; and His Majesty the King of the Belgians, Maurice Delfosse, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in the United States; who, after the rocal communication of their full powers, found in goo! and dineform, have agreed upon the following age who, after respressly communication of their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following ac-ticles, to-wit:

The Government of the United States and the Government of Belgium mutually agree to deliver up persons who, having been convicted of or charged with any of the crimes specified in the following article, committed within the jurisdiction of one of the contracting parties, shall seek an asylum, or be found within the territories of the other: Provided that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his or her apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime had been there commit-

Persons shall be delivered up who shall have been convicted of or be charged, according to the provisions of this convention, with any of the following e imes;

1. Mander, comprehending the crimes designated in the Belgian penal code by the terms of particle, assassination, poisoning, and infanticle.

2. The attempt to commit murder.

3. The crimes of ape, arson piracy, and mutiny on board a ship, whenever the crew, or part thereof, by fraud or violence against the commander, have taken possession of the vessel.

4. The crime of ourglary, defined to be the act of breaking and entering by night into the house of another with the intent to commit felony; and the crime of robbery, defined to be the act of feloniously and forcibly taking from the person of another goods or money by violence or parting him in fear; and the corresponding crimes punished by the Belgian laws under the description of thefic committed in an inhabited house by night, and by break-

crimes punished by the Belgian laws under the description of thefts committed in an inhabited house by night, and by breaking in by climbing or forcibly; and thefts committed with violence or by means of theft.

5. The crime of forgery, by which is understood the utterance of forged papers, and also the counterfelting of public, sovereign, or government acts.

6. The fabrication or circulation of counterfeit money, either coin or paper, or of counterfeit money, either coin or paper, obligations, or, in general anything being a title or instrument of credit; the counterfeiting of scals, dies, stamps, and marks of stute and public administrations, and the utterance thereof.

7. The embezzlement of public moneys committed within the jurisdiction of either party by public officers or depositaries.

8. Embezzlement by any person or persons, hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers, when the crime is subject to punishment by the laws of the place where it was committed.

Article III.

The provisions of this treaty shall not apply to any crime or offence of a political character, nor to any crime or offence com-mitted prior to the date of this treaty, except the crimes of murder and arson; and the person or persons delivered up for the crimes enumerated in the preceding arti-cle shall in no case be tried for any crime committed previously to that for which his or their surrender is asked. ARTICLE IV.

Neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens or subjects under the stipulations of this con-vention.

ABTICLE V.

ABTICLE V.

If the person whose surrender may be claimed pursuant to the stipulations of the present freaty shall have been arrested for the commission of offences in the country where he has sought an asylum, or shall have been convicted thereof, his extradition may be deferred until he shall have been acquitted, or have served the term of imprisonment to which he may have been sentenced. ARTICLE VI.

ARTICLE VI.

Requisitions for the surrender of fugitives from justice shall be made by the respective diplomatic agents of the contracting parties, or, in the event of the absence of these from the country or its seat of government, they may be made by superior consular officers.

If the person whose extradition may be asked for shall have been convicted of a crime, a copy of the sentence of the court in which he may have been convicted, authenticated under its seal, and an attestation of the official character of the judge by the proper executive authority, and of the latited by the minister or consul of the United States or of Belgium, respectively, shall accommany the requisition. When, however, the foreithe shall have been merely charged with crime, a duly authenticated copy of the warrant for his arrest in the educity where the crime may have been committed, and of the depositions upon which such warrant may have been issued, must accompany the requisition as aforesaid. The Frestident of the United States, or the proper executive authority in Belgium, may then issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive, in order that he may be brought before the proper judicial authority for examination. If it should then be decided that according to the law and the evidence, the extradition is due pursuant to the treaty, the fugitive may be given up according to the forms prescribed in such cases.

ARTICLE VII. The expenses of the arrest, detention, and transportation of the persons claimed shall be paid by the government in whose mame the requisition has been made.

ARTICLE VIII.

This convention shall take effect twenty days after the day of the date of the exchange of ratifications and shall continue in force during five years from the day of such exchange; but if neither party shall have given to the other six months' previous notice of its intention to terminate the same, the convention shall remain in force five years longer, and so on.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged, at Brussels so soon thereafter as possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention in duplicate, and have thereunto affixed their scals.

Done at the city of Washington, the 19th day of March, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

HAMILTON FISH.

MAURICE DELFOSSE. ABTICLE VIII.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Brussels on the 30th day of April, 1874, by the Plenipotentiaries of the April, 1874, by the Fiempotentiaries of the respective Governments:
Now, therefore, be it known that I. ULIVESES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention tobe made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and part

thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and effused the scal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-eighth.

By the President: U.S. GRANT,

HHMILTON FISH, Secretary of Scale. my hand and edused the seal of the United

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10, 1873.
Honorable Roscoe Conkilng and Honorable Roscoe Conkilng and Honorable Roscoe Conkilng and Honorable Renjamin F. Butler, Chairmen, and the Members of the Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives on the Revision of the Laws:

GENTLEMEN: The act of March 3, 1873, 17th Statutes at Large, pages 579 and 580, authorized you to accept, on the part of Congress, the draught on revision of the laws of the United State prepared by the commissioners to revise the statutes so far as the same had been reported by them, or should thereafter be reported by them, at the expiration of the time designated for performing that service, to wit, the 4th day of May, 1873.

The act further authorized you to discharge the said commissioners, and ordered the repeal from that date of all acts and parts of acts declaring their dutles, powers, rights, and prive eges, without, however, adopting or approving thereby any part of their work.

The third section of the act authorized you to contract with some suitable parson to prepare, under your some ryision and under such regulations as you might are scribe, the revision of the statutes then already reported by the commissioners, or which might by them be thereafter reported before the 4th day of May, 1873; and it was directed that such preparation should be embodied in the form of a bill.

which might by them be thereafter reported before the 4-h day of May, 1873; and it was directed that such preparation should be embodted in the form of a bill, to be presented at the opening of Congress in December, 1873, all the haves or revised, with a proper index, so that the same might be in form to be acted upon forthwith by Congress at this session.

The undersigned having had the honor to be selected by you to perform the work indicated in the act, has to the best of his knowledge and ability executed the task, and hays before you the result.

The draught on the revision of the laws of the United States accented by you from the commissioners, and delivered by you from the commissioners, and delivered by you from the commissioners, and delivered by you from the the index of the undersigned, was a bundle of twenty-three hundred and ninety-cight sheets, detached, partly printed, partly in manuscript, profusely interspersed with interlinentions and corrections. The first stee taken was to have these sheets affixed to the pages of properly-bound volumes, so as to ren ler it possible to examine the various provisions in detail.

The titles and chanters reported by the commissioners have been in most instances retained, but the numeration of the sections has been changed and made continuous throughout the been in most instances retained, but the numeration of the sections has been compared by the commissioners have been in the seaton of the sections has been compared with the text of the corresponding act or portion of the act of Congress reterred to, and wherever it has been found that a section co-tained any department from the meaning of Congress reterred to, and wherever it has been found that a section co-tained any department from the meaning of Congress reterred to, which it is deemed material to call to your attention.

The changes allared to, which it is deemed material to call to your attention, are as follows:

1. In Title I, chanter one only such defi-

sary to asstore the original signification.

The changes aliabled to, which it is deemed material to call to your attention, are as follows:

1. In Title I, chapter one only such definitions as are found in the Statutes at Large have been retained; many others reported by the commissioners, but not found in the statutes, have been omitted.

2. The chapter on the rules of construction, for the same reason, has been entirely omitted, none of its provisions having been found in the Statutes at Large.

3. Section 165, as reported, was applicable to all the departments, and was on first examination supposed to be correct, but further research showed that the Department of the Interior was not included.

4. In section 556 the words "except in the cases mentioned in section 5412, Title Crime." lines 5 and 6, have been added to the report to conform to the statute.

5. The abith paragraph of section 568, lines 31 to 33, were not found in the report, and have been added.

6. The section 611, as reported, read, "circuit court in each of the districts of Arkansus, &c." As this seemed ambliguous, and might lead to the boolef that a circuit court in each of the districts of Arkansus, &c." As this seemed ambliguous, and might lead to the boolef that a circuit court in each of the districts of Arkansus, &c." As this seemed ambliguous, and might lead to the boolef that a circuit court in each of the districts.

7. In section 642, paragraph districts of Arkansus &c." In the three districts.

The same remark applies to the words "filed at any time before the trial or final hearing of the cause," in same section paragraph second, lines 12 and 12.

The same remark applies to the words "filed at any time before the trial or final hearing of the suit," in the same section, paragraph third, lines 28 and 29.

The same remark applies to the words "in the same remark applies to the words "in the same section, paragraph third, lines 25 and 29.

The same remark applies to the words "at the time of fliing his petition therefor," in the same section, paragraph third,

for." in the same section, paragraph third, line 34.

8. In section 643 the words "other than a circuit or district court of the Unified States," lines I and 2, did not appear in the report; they have been restored.

9. In section 64, lines 20 and 21, page 159, as reported, a session of the circuit court of the Unified States is provided for at Milledgeville on the Thursday after the first Monday in November. A letter has been reserved from Hon. W. B. Woods, United States circuit judge, stating that no circuit court has been held at Milledgeville for many years, and that such session would not be desirable, and further stating that the late Judge Wayne thought the law authorized the session to be held at Savannah. The law appears to be as found in the section, which has therefore been left unchanged; but the attention of the committee is respectfully called to the subject.

18. In section 689 the words "without the twenty days mentioned in the preceding vertice," these attention of the preceding with a law of the preceding vertice."

twenty days mentioned in the preceding section," lines 2 and 3, have been a filed to the report to make the section conform to he statute.
11. In article 703, lines 6 to 9, the language of the report is changed to conform 10 the

of the report is changed to conform to the said n.c.

12. In article 705, the words "except in the Territory of Washington," line 2, have been nelded to the report; as also have the words "In the Territory of Washington, the value of the matter in dispute must exceed two thousand dollars," lines 19 to 12. The section, as reported, made a uniform rule for all the Territories.

13. In section 715 the words "the circuit indices," line 1, were reported and retained by handvertence. To make the section conform to the statutes they must be stricken out. The act of April 13, 1869, entitled "An act to amend the indicial system of the United States," life It. S. Statutes at Large, pages 44 and 45.) does not prescribe that the "circuit judges," shall take an oath.

ake an oath. 14. In article 723, as reported, there were

found the words, coming after the last word "State," "except in cases where such injunction may be authorized by any law elating to proceedings in bankruptey." bese words have been omitted as not be-ng found in the statutes. 15. The article 760 has been changed from

15. The article 760 has been changed from the report so as to conform more closely to the statute, and the word "certify" has been substituted in line one for the words "plainly and unequivocally." have been stricken out as not in the statute.

16: The article 876, as reported, had at the end, after the word "sult," line 8, the words "in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, "which are omitted as not in the statute.

17. The article 877, as reported, contained after the word "fees," line 4, the words "allowed by law to witnesses in the supreme court of said District," which have been stricken out and the words of the statute restored.

18. The article 908, as reported, contained after the word Territory in the line 1, the words "or of the District of Columbia." which were stricken out as not in the statute.

19. In article 971, as reported in line 7,

statute.
19. In article 971, as reported in line 7.

19. In article 971, as reported in line 7, the amount mentioned was "fifty" dollars, but has been restored to "three hundred dollars," in accordance with section 20, act of September 24, 1789, 1 U. S. Siatutes at Large, p. 83.

The attention of the committee is respectfully invited to this point, as by the act of March 2, 1862, section 2, 2 U. S. Siatutes at Large, the appealable amount is reduced to fifty dollars; and it would be but just to make the amount in the section to correspond, as one who can appeal for fifty dollars ought not to suffer because he does not ultimately gain three hundred.

dred.

20. The article 989, as reported, contained after the word "Territory," in line 3, the words "or in the District of Columbia," which have been stricken out as not in the 21. In article 1011, as reported, after the word "infant," in lines 7, there occurred the words "married woman," which have been stricken out as not contained in the

been stricken out as not contained in the statute.

22. In section 1017 the report contained after the word "States," in lines 7 and 8, respectively, the words "or Territory," and after the word "recognizances," in line 13, the words "of the offender if ball be required," which have been stricken out as not found in the statutes.

23. In section 1026 the report contained after word "naval," in lines 2, the words "or military," which are stricken out as not found in the statute.

24. In section 1055, relating to the Court of Claims, the report contained at the end of line 4, the word "thee" instead of two, which has been restored in accordance with the statute.

25. In section 1097 the report employed the word "corps" instead of "department" used in the statutes; the latter word has been restored. nsed in the statutes; the latter word has been restored. 26. In section 1110, as reported, after the word "wagoner" in line 41, were the words "and as many privates, not exceeding

fifty, as the President may direct," but these words have been removed and what appears in the section substituted, as being language of the 6th section of the act of July 28, 1896, section 6, 14 U. S. Statutes July 28, 1836, section 6, 14 U. S. Statutes Large, p. 333. 27. Article 1320, as reported, closed with e words, "and if any person appointed a det shall refuse to take this oath his ap-sintment shall be thereupon withdrawn." he words of the statute have been re-

cadet shall refuse to take this early his appointment shall be thereupon withdrawn." The words of the statute have been restored.

28. Section 1322 was reported making it the duty of the Clerk of the House of Representatives to furnish the documents published by the House, which was not found in the acts and was removed.

29. In article 37 of section 1319 the words on "behalf of the prosecution" were reported after the word "delayed" in line 4, but removed as not in the statute.

30. In article 48 of the same section, 1342, the report contained the words "any punishment ordered by a field-officer, detailed to try soldiers of his regiment, may be pardoned or mitigated by the commander of the brigade, or, in case there be no brigade commander, by the commanding officer of the post;" this has been omitted as not in the law.

31. Section 1236, as reported, gave the appointment there mentioned to the Secretary of the Navy, but the act of July 23, 1856, section 5, 16 U. S. Statues at Large, declares that first and second assistant engineers shall be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

22. Section 1379, as reported, provided for cighteen chambains, but the act of may require but the state of the law leaves the number undetermined, and the section corresponds now with this condition.

33. Section 1404, as reported, provided for righteen chambains, but the actual state of the law is no word "appoint," "such number of may a constructors as the service may require but the state of the law is as now found in the section.

34. Section 1507 was not in the report, but is found in the act of January 24, 1855, 13 U. S. Statutes at Large, p. 424, and the commissioners, and though not rescaled, many of the provisions seem incongruous with the casisting order of things. See sections 1628, 1632, and others, in Title XVI.

35. In section 1644, as reported, she words "for the suppose for Cana h East.

36. On page 357, the 65, Ontario has been substituted for Cana h Sea.

37. On page 357, the 65, Ontario has been

46. Section 1814 was not reported, but was found in the laws.
41. Section 1827 was not reported, but was found in the laws.
42. The report of the commissioners moded into one uniform system the acts organizing the Territories, and thus several denartures from the law were found. In section 1845 it became necessary to engint on the report the exception found in lines 14 pnd 15.
43. In section 1853 it was necessary to add to the report the exceptions in lines 2 and 3.

and 3.

44. In section is 37 the exception in lines H and 12. 45. Section 1858 was not reported, but

43. Section 1858 was not reported, but was found in the laws.

46. The section of the report which read "no citizen of the States shall be deprived of his life, liberty, or property in any Territory except by the judgment of his peers and the law of the land," is omitted, as no found in the laws.

47. In section 1886 the exception has been added, which is found in lines cand 7, because in the law.

48. The report of the commissioners gave the acts of Congress passed from time to time regarding the boundaries of Territories, but from the fact that in many cases new Territories have been carved out of such as previously existed, and new States formed from o her portions, it cannot be that the laws as found on the statute hoo'es to an invertional act represent actual existing beautifules. The sections restricted in the laws as found on the statute hoo'es to an invertional act represent actual existing beautifules. The sections restricted in the laws as found on the statute hoo'es to an invertional actual existing beautifules. The sections restricted in the laws are all found in the laws, but as was just said, do not give the reprint orial poor barres with accuracy. for the sections reported by the commis-sioners; the terms of his instructions not permitting him to make the substitution. 49. Section 1911 is new and was required

y the expressions of the law.
50° Section 1928 is also new; the same remark applier to it. 51. Section 2084 is liew; the act of March 51. Section 2084 is liew; the act of March 3, 1871, section 1, 16 U. S. Shatares at Large, p. 558, had not been reported. 52. In section 2216, the words "of Florida, Oregon, and California" have been insertd after "general," in line 1: there are no rovisions found for the other surveyorseneral. 53. In section 2229 the word "Louisiana

53. In section 2229 the word "Louisiana" has been inserted in the section, as reported, after the word California, being found in the law; no official seals are provided for in other districts.
54. Section 2250. There is no provision in the laws that can be found providing for copies of plats and transcripts in other surveys, or general districts, than Louisiana. 55. In section 2238, as reported, the word 55. In section 2228, as reported, the word Louisiana." has been inserted after the cord "deputy." in line 1; no similar proision could be found for other deputies. 56. In section 223 the exception at the lose of the section should be remarked; to have can be found authorizing an appointment at Monroe, La.

57. The close of section 2383 has been unde to correspond more exactly than the export to the act of March 3, 1853, 10 U.S. Statutes, D. 244.

dutes, p. 244.

8. section 2372, as renorted, has been allified to conform to the provisions of eac of March 3, 1873, 17 U.S. S acutes at he act of March 3, 1873, 17 U.S. Statutes at Large, n. 6.2.

9. At the end of section 2481, as reported, the words commencing "and all persons who locate," &c., to the end, have been a belief as found in the law, as placed instead of the new section recommended by the commissioners. 61. In section 2998, as reported the particommencing "the provisions of this section," to the end, have been added as found in section 5, act of March 1, 1873, 17 U.S. Statutes, at Large, p. 483.

62. In section 2512, as reported, paragraph second "Lubec," was found as a port of delivery, but it is not in the law; it may be such in the Treasury regulations.

ions. 63. In section 2514, should not these di-isional lines be better laid down in the aw? 64. In section 2522, as reported, the names

64. In section 2522, as reported, the names of several places appeared as ports of delivery which were not found in the law, and have been omitted; these places, however, may be in practice ports of delivery. 5: The same remark must be made as to sections 2528, 2530.

66. Section 2546, was reported "District of Columbia," it has been changed to District of Georgetown.

67. Section 2766 is changed from the represents os as to exclude New York and San Francisco.

68. Section 2814, the law here reported has never been repealed, but may in some or all respects possibly be rendered inoperative by later enactments.

69. In the report of the commissioners all the places mentioned in section 2851 were included in the provisions of section 2850, as to places designated on the seaboard by the Secretary of the Treasury, but that law did not so embrace them.

70. In sections 2872-73-85-76-77-79, the words "subject to ad valorem duty" have been added after the word "merchandise," as found in the law.

71. In section 2896, the beginning of the as found in the law.

71. In section 28%, the beginning of the section down to line eight has been added to what was reported, being found in the law.

72. With regard to sections 3101 to 3108, inclusive. It may be remarked that although the laws they come from are not repealed, they have possibly become partially or wholly obsolete.

73. Section 3117, should not the places which have been mamed in proclamations be described in the laws?

74. In section 2226 and others, under the Internal Revelue title as reported, the word "assessor" has been struck out.

75. Section 3303 was reported by the commissioners, and it is not certain its provisions are not superseded by the 32 section of the act of 24th September, 1872, 17 U. S. Statistes at Large, p. 402; but under the doubt it has been allowed to remain for the Jecision of the committee.

76. In the section 3406, as reported, the words of these 23 and 4 beginning, prima facte evidence" have been put in, as found in the act.

77. The section 3407 reported, contained the words "with knowledge that it is aw. 72. With regard to sections 3101 to 3108,

report, 82. In section 3543, would it not be well

82. In section 3543, would it not be well to insert the word "superior" before "officer," in line 7?

83. In title 40. p. 933, sections 3651 and the following, will be found the provisions of the act of Amanst 6, 1846, 9 U. S. Statutes at Large, p. 59 and the following. All these sections have been retained, though the act on which they are founded was repealed by its date and reference in the schedule of acts repealed at the end of the act revising the patent laws, (16 U. S. Statutes at Large, p. 216.)

84. Section 3749 is new and was found in the report, but is in the law.

85. In section 3750, on page 957, lines 153 to 159 are new, and were not reported; they are in the law.

86. In section 3184, the words after "committee," in line 2, have been inserted in the section reported as being required by law.

law,
sr. In section 3861, the words "there shall be printed and bound" have been acces as in the law.
ss. Section 3912. It must be remarked there is no such assistant treasurer at Washington.

88. Section 3912. It must be remarked there is no such assistant treasurer at Washington.

89. The section 3944 is the act of July 27, 1806, 14 U.S. Statutes at Large, p. 301, and is section 185 of the act of June 8, 1872, 17 U.S. Statutes at Large, p. 301, but it is not mentioned among the acts repealed by section 327 of that act.

90. In section 3345, as reported, the words "nor lawfully franked" have been stricken out, as not in the law.

91. Section 3391. Some question may be made as to whether the abolishment of the franking privilege has affected the law from which this section is derived.

33. Section 4001 deserves attention from the use of the wards 'except letters lawfully free" in the third line. What letters are lawfully free in the third line. What letters are lawfully free? The act of 1872, section 184, 17 Statutes at Large, pp. 396, 307, defined what matter was to pass free in the mail. It contains eleven classes, all of which do not appear to be embraced in the hanguage of the act of January 31, 1873, entitled an act to abodish the franking privilege, 17 Statutes, p. 41. If this interprication be correct, then there remains matter fawfully free, which ought to be efforce the eccurately defined. The Section 184 of the act of 1872, just referred to, does not embrace the letters of sodiers, sallors, and marines, but they are virtually made free by the section 194 of the same act, page 308 and were made free by the act of January 21, 1802, 12 Statutes, p. 332. This act is embraced in the number of those rescaled by the last section of the act of January 21, 1802, 12 Statutes, p. 322. This act is embraced in the number of those rescaled by the last section of the act of January 21, 1802, 12 Statutes, p. 322. This act is embraced in the number of those rescaled by the last section of the act of January 21, 1802, 12 Statutes, p. 322. This act is embraced in the number of those rescaled by the last section of the act of January 21. The section 484 the words after the word "designate," in the cleventh lin

96. Section 4249, the question of the propriety of these fees under the existing mode of measurement might be worthy of

attention.

97. In section 4310, as reported, the words "on the coasts of Long Island and New Jersey," found in the law, have been inserted after the word "stations," in line Section 4405 may possibly be no longnecessary.
99. In Section 4413, as reported, all after be words "United States," in the ninth he, have been added, as found in the

acts.

100. The section 4414, as reported, provided for five great districts, but have been brought down to three, as that number only is provided for in the laws.

101. Section 455 may be considered as not likely to come into use, though in the laws.

laws.

102. In section 4766 the reference corresponds with the law, but the latter seems to be wrong itself. See act of May 3, 1873, section 5, 47 Satures at Large, p. 568.

103. Sections 4255 and the following relate to the privateer pension furd, which no longer exists, though the laws have not been remailed. been repealed. 104. In section 4952 the words "District

104. In section 4932 the words "District of Columbia," as reported, are stricken out; they do not appear in the law.

105. In section 495 the term of extension in the last line was reported twenty-four, which the law seems to demand.

106. In section 5115, as reported, the words "in admirality" occurred after the words evnity in the eleventh line, but eave been omitted as not in the law.

107. The section 5318, as reported, read after the word "Orleans" in line 2, "within the State of Louisiada;" it has been changed to correspond with the law.

108. In section 5333, the words commencing, in line 1, "the provisions," and ending with "purposes," in the affth line, have been inserted, as expressing the

have been inserted, as expressing the sense of the law.

169. In section 5392, the words com-mencing, in the fourth line, "and every person," down to the wirds "is an acces-sory," have been added to the report from sory," have been asset the law. 110. The words "Secretary of the Interi-

sory," have been added to the report from the law.

Ho. The words "Secretary of the Interior," as reported in sections 5010 and the following sections, in the title have been changed to "Attorney-General," to correspond to the change in the law.

HI. The sections sid and 5014 should be transposed. They were misplaced in the report and overlooked.

H2. It is respectfully submitted that the following sections should be added to the preparation of the revision:
Section 5002. All acts and parts of acts heretofore passed by the Congress of the United States, and having force as existing laws at the date of the passage of this act, any portion of either of which is embraced in any of the foregoing sections respectively, are hereby repealed, and the section applicable thereto shall be in force in fieu thereof.

Section 5003. Nothing contained in the foregoing sections shall be construed to in processing sections shall be construed to

section applicable thereto shall be in force in fieu thereof.

Section accs. Nothing contained in the forezoing sections shall be construed to interfere with any pending actions or fines, penatities or fortettures, accrued or incurred, or to disturb or divest any vested right whatever; and all officers in all the departments of the Government, legislative, executive and pidicial, shall continue in office until their suncessors are appointed, as if the said sections had not been adopted.

Section 5664. The repeal of acts and parts of acts provided for in section 5662 shall not revive any law heretofore repealed or superseded, nor any office heretofore abolished.

The undersigned was instructed to prepare in the shade of a bill only what was placed in his hands as the report of the late commissioners; he was not authorized to go beyond its limits and seek for what was contained in the statues and not embraced in the report; nor, indeed would it have been possible for him to accomplish such a werk. In some few instances, however, while emamining a statute and inding a paipable emission, the defect has been simplied.

The Post-Road bill has been arranged alphabetically by States and roads, climinating all daplications and errors in the statutes that could be detected.

The Military-Offense bill has been prepared with a view to produce the equalization of penalities which it seemed the object of Congress to secure, by affecting in all cases an accurate definition of the amount of penality to be inflicted. This bill is a part of the Articles of War, and the portions corresponding to it have been omitted from the preparation of the report of the late commissioners.

The Indian treaties have been curtailed, as far as possible, of the long catalogue of signers, and, in all instances where it could be ascertained, the date of proclamation is given One treaty is out of place—that with the Choctaws and Chicasaws, on page 1046; it was not contained in the edition of the Statutes at Large delivered to the undersigned by the

BOUNDARIES OF TERRITORIES.

(See paragraph 48, page 5,) SEC. 1899. All that portion of the territory of the United States bounded as follows: Beginning at the intersec-tion of the thirty-seventh- parallel of north latitude with the one hundred and third degree of longitude west from Greenwich; thence south on the said one hundred and third degree of longitude to its intersection with the 17. The section 3407 reported, contained the words "with knowledge that it is such," after the word "affixed" in the line seven, but they were not found in the law.

18. In section 3421, it limes 14 and 15, the law.

19. In section 3421, it limes 14 and 15, the penalty is different from that found in section 3429; in the former, three years, in the latter, two; the offenses appear to be the same.

19. Sections 3504, 3505, 3506 were reported to the former, three years, in the latter, two; the offenses appear to be the same.

19. Sections 3504, 3505, 3506 were reported to the former, three years, in the latter, two; the offenses appeared, as the fax on legacles and successions was repealed by the act of July 14, 1870, section 3, 10 U. S. Statutes at Large, p. 402, that Congress did not design to forego the inxes on legacles and successions when the right arose prior to the repealing section above quoted.

10. In section 3535, the exceptions have

11. In section 3535, the exceptions have thirty-second degree of north latitude

been added; they were not found in the latitude to the place of beginning, is the Territory of New Mexico. SED. 1900. All that portion of the

territory of the United States, beginning at the intersection of the fortysecond parallel of north latitude with the thirty-fourth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence south on said thirty-fourth degree of longitude to its intersection with the fortyfirst degree of north latitude; thence east on said forty-first degree of latitude to its intersection with the thirtysecond degree of longitude west from Washington; thence south on said thirty-second degree of longitude to its intersection with the thirty-seventh degree of north latitude: thence on said thirty-seventh degree of lati-tude to its intersection with the thirtyseventh degree of longitude west from Washington; thence north on said thirty-seventh degree of longitude to the forty-second degree of north latitude; thence east on said forty-second degree of longitude to the place of beginning, is the Territory of Utah.

SEC. 1901. All that part of the territory of the United States beginning at a point on the sorty-ninth degree o north latitude where a line extended due north from a point in the middle of the main channel of the Snoke Riv-er, opposite the mouth of the Clear Water River, intersects the same, thence south to said point in Smake River; thence up the middle of the main channel of the Suake River to the point where the forty-sixth degree of north latitude crosses the same; thence west on said forty-sixth degree of latitude to the point where it cros the middle of the main channel of the Columbia River; thence down the middle of the main channel of the Columbia River to its mouth; thence northward along the Pacific coast to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancounea's Island; thence through the middle of said channel (Strait of Fuca, Canal de Haro, and Gulf of Georgia) to the forty-ninth degree of north latitude; thence east on said forty-ninth degree of latitude to the piace of beginning,

is the Territory of Washington. Sec. 1902. All that portion of the territory of the United States beginning at the intersection of the forty-first degree of north latitude with the twenty-fifth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence south on said twenty-fifth degree of longitude to its intersection with the thirty-seventh degree of north latitude; thence west on said thirty-seventh degree of latitude to its intersection with the thirty-second degree of longitude west from Washington; thence north on said thirty-second degree of longitude to its intersection with the forty-first degree of north latitude; thence east on said forty-first degree of latitude to the place of beginning, is the Territory of Colorado.

Sec. 1903. All that part of the territory of the United States beginning at a point in the main channel of the Red River of the North, where the torty-ninth degree of north latitude crosses the same; thence up the main channel of said river, and along the boundary of the State of Minnesota, to Big Stone Lake; thence along the boundary-line of the said State of Minnesota to the lowa to the lowa line; thence along the boundary-line of the State of Iowa to the point of intersec-tion between the Big Sionx and Missouri Rivers; thence up the Missouri River, and along the boundary-line of the State of Nebraska, to the mouth of the Niobrara or Running Water, River; thence following up the same, in the middle of the main channel thereof. to the mouth of the Keha Paha er Turtle Hill River; thence up said river to the forty-third parallel of north latienth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence north on said twenty-seventh degree of longitude to the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude. (International boundary :) thence east on said forty-ninth parallel of latitude to the place of beginning, is the Territory of Dakota.

SEC. 1904. All that part of the ter-ritory of the United States beginning at the intersection of the thirty-seventh degree of north latitude with the thirtysecond degree of longitude west from Washington; thence south with said thirty-second degree of longitude to the northern boundary of the republic of Mexico, (lat. 31" 20' N.;) thence

latitude; thence west on said forty-second degree of latitude to a point due south of the mouth of the Owyhee River; thence due north to the mouth of the Owyhee River: thence down the middle of the main channel of the Snake River to a point opposite the mouth of the Kooskooskia or Clear Water River; thence due north to the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude ; thence east on said forty-winth parallel tory of Idaho

to the place of beginning, is the Terri-SEC. 1907. All that part of the territory of the United States beginning at the intersection of the forty-ninth degree of north latitude with the twenty-seventh degree of longitude west from Washington; thence south on said twenty-seventh degree of lon-gitude to its intersection with the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; thence west on said forty-fifth degree of latitude to its intersection with the thirty-fourth degree of longitude west

ritory of the United States beginning at the intersection of the forty-fifth degree of north latitude with the twenty-seventh degree of longitude west from Washington; thence south on said twenty-seventh degree of longitude to its intersection with the fortyfirst degree of north latitude; thence west on said forty-first degree of latitude to its intersection with the thirtyfourth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence north on said thirty-fourth degree of longitude to its intersection with the forty-fifth degree of latitude to the place of beginning, is the Territory of Wyoming.

Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Salvador - Extradition.

Concluded May 23, 1870. Ratification advised by Senate December 9, 1870. Ratified by President December 16, 1870. Ratified by President of Salvador Oct 28, 1873. Time for exchange of ratification extended May 12, 1873. Ratifications exchanged at Washington Earch 2, 1874. Proclaimed Mayor 4, 1874. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA-A PROCLAMATION.

WWhereas a convention for the sur-Whereas a convention for the surrender of criminals, fugitives from justice,
between the United States of America and
the Republic of Salvador, was concluded
and signed by the respective Plenipotentiaries at San Salvador on the 22d day of
May, 1870, the original of which convention, being in the English and Spanish
languages, is word for word as follows:
Convention for the surrender of criminals between the United States of America and the
Republic of Salvador.

The United States of America and the

R-public of Salvador.

The United States of America and the Renublic of Salvador, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice, and to the prevention of crimes in their respective territories and jurisdiction, that persons convicted of or charged with the crimes hereinafter specified, and being fugitives from justice, should, under ceriain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up, have resolved to conclude a convention for that purpose, and have appointed as their Plenipotentaries, the President of the United States, Alfred T. A. Torbert, Minister Resident to Salvador, the President of the Remublic of Salvador, Senor Doctor Don Gregorio Arbizu, Minister of Foreign Affairs; who, after reciprocal communication of their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles, to wit:

ARTICLE I. The Government of the United States and the Government of Salvador mutually agree to deliver up persons who, having been convicted of or charged with the crimes specified in the following article, committed within the jurisdiction of one of the contracting parties, shall seek an asylum or be found within the territories of the other: Provided, That this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his or her apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime had been there committed.

ARTICLE IL

ARTICLE II. Persons shall be delivered up who have been convicted of, or be charged, according to the provisions of this convention, with any of the following crimes:

1. Murder, comprehending the crimes designated in the penal codes of the contracting parties by the terms homicide, parricide, assassination, poisoning, infanticide.

parricide, assassination, poisoning, infanticide.

2. The attempt to commit murder.

3. The crimes of rape, arson, piracy, and mutiny on board a ship, whenever the crew, or part thereof, by fraud or violence against the commander, have taken possession of the vessel.

4. The crime of burglary, defined to be the action of breaking and entering by night into the house of another with the intent to commit felony; and the crime of robbery, defined to be the action of felonionsiy and forcibly taking from the person of another goods or money by violence, or putting him in fear.

5. The crime of forgery, by which is understood the utterance of forged papers, the counterfeiting of public, sovereign, or government acts.

6. The inbrication or circulation of counterfeit money, either coin or paper, of public bonds, bank-notes, and obligations, and in general of all things being titles or instruments of eredit, the counterfeiting of seals, dies, stamps and marks of state and public administration, and the utterance thereof.

7. The cubezzlement of public moneys, committed within the jurisdiction of either party, by public officers or depositors.

8. Embezzlement, by any person or

the forty-third parallel of north lati-tude; thence west on said forty-third parallel of latitude to the twenty-sev-of their employers, when these crimes are ARTICLE III. The provisions of this treaty shall not

apply to any crime or offence of a political character; and the person or persons de-livered up for the crimes enumerated in the preceding article shall in no case be tried for any ordinary crime committed previously to that for which his or their surrender is asked. ARTICLE IV. ARTICLE IV.

If the person whose surrender may be claimed, pursuant to the stipulations of the present treaty, shall have been arrested for the commission of offences in the country where he has sought an asylum, shall have been condited therefor, his extradition may be deferred until he shall have been acquitted or have served the term of imprisonment to which he may have been sentenced.

the northern boundary of the republic of Mexico. (lat. 31° 20° N.;) thence west with said northern boundary of Mexico to the one hundred and eleventh degree of longitude west from Greenwich: thence in a straight line with said Mexican boundary to a point on the Colorado River, twenty miles below the junction of the Giba and Colorado River; thence up the middle of the Colorado River to the point where the thirty-seventh degree of longitude west from Washington intersection with the thirty seventh degree of longitude west from Washington intersection with the thirty seventh altitude to the place of beginning, is the Territory of Arizona.

SEC. 1903. All that part of the territory of the United States beginning at the intersection of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude with the thirty-ninth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence south on said thirty-seventh with the crest of the Bitter Root Mountains; thence following the crest of the Bitter Root Mountains; thence following the crest of the Bitter Root Mountains; thence following the crest of the Bitter Root Mountains; thence following the crest of the Bitter Root Mountains; thence following the crest of the Bitter Root Mountains; thence following the crest of the Bitter Root Mountains; thence following the crest of the Bitter Root Mountains; thence following the crest of the Bitter Root Mountains; thence following the crest of the Bitter Root Mountains; thence following the crest of the Bitter Root Mountains; thence following the crest of the Rocky Mountains; thence following the crest of the Roc

The expenses of the arrest, detention, and transportation of the persons claimed shall be paid by the government in whose name the requisition shall have been made. ARTICLE VIII. This convention shall continue in for

during ten (10) years from the day of ex-change of ratifications; but if neither party shall have given to the other six (6 months previous notice of its intention to terminate the same, the convention shall remain in force ten years longer, and so The present convention shall be ratified

The present convention shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged at the city of Washington within twelve (12) months, and sconer if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plentpotentiaries have signed the present convention in duplicate, and have thereunt affixed their scals.

Done at the city of San Salvador the twenty-third day of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

[GREGO. ARBIZU.

[SEAL.] GREGO ARBIEU.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications were exchanged in this city on the second day of March, 1874:

Now, therefore, be it known that I. Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this fourth day of March, in the year of our Dord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-eighth.

Prethe President: U.S. GRANT

eighth.

By the President: U. S. GRANT.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Ecudor-Extradition.

Concluded June 28, 1872. Ratification advised by Senate January 8, 1873. Ratified by President January 10, 1873. Ratified by President of Ecudor November 12, 1873. Ratifications exchanged at Quito November 12, 1873. Proclaimed December 24, 1873. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA-A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a treaty for the mutual extrawhereas a treaty for the minual extra-dition of criminale, fugitives from justice, between the United States of Amsrica and the Republic of Ecudor, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipo-tentiaries at Quito on the twenty-eighth day of June, eighteen hundred and seven-ty-two; which treaty being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:

Extradition treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Ecudor.

The United States of America and the The United States of America and the Republic of Ecudor, having deemed it conducive to the better administration of justice and the prevention of crime within their respective territories that all persons convicted of accused of the crrmes enumerated below, being fugitives from justice, shall be, under certain circumstances, reciprocally delivered up, have resolved to conclude a treaty upon the subject; and the President of the United States has for this purpose named Rumsoy Wing, a cirizen of the United States, and their Minister Resident in Ecudor, as Plenipotentiary on the part of the United States, and the President of Ecudor has named Francisco Javier Leon, Minister of the Unterior and of Foreign Affairs, as Plenipotentiary on the part of Ecudor; who, having reciprocally communicated their full powers, and the same having been found in Zood and due form, have agreed upon the following articles, viz:

ARTICLE I.
The Government of the United States The Government of the United States and the Government of Ecuador mutually agree to deliver up such persons as may have been convicted of or may be accused of the crimes set forth in the following article, committed within the jurisdiction of one of the contracting parties, and who may have sought refuge or be found within the territory of the other; it being understood that this is only to be done when the criminality shall be proved in such manner that, according to the laws of the country where the fugitive or accused may be found, such persons unight be lawfully arrested and tried, had the crime been committed within its jurisdiction.

Article H. ARTICLE II.

Persons convicted of or accused of any of the following crimes shall be delivered up, in accordance with the provisions of this treaty:

1st. Murder, including assassination, particide, infanticide, and poisoning.

2d. The crime of rape, arson, piracy, and mutiny on solp-board when the crew, or a part thereof. by fraud or violence against the commanding officer, have taken possession of the vessel.

3d. The crime of burglary, this being understood as the act of breaking or foreing an entrance into another's house with intent to commit any crime; and the crime of robbery, this being defined as the act of taking from the person of another goods or money with criminal intent, using violence or intimidation.

4th. The crime of forgery, which is understood to be the wilful use or circulation of forged papers or public documents. derstood to be the wilful use or circulation of forged papers or public documents.

5th. The fabrication or circulation of counterfeit money, either coin or paper, of public bonds, bank-bills and securities, and in general of any kind of titles to or instruments of credit, the counterfeiting of stamps, dies seals, are marks of the state and of the administrative authorities, and the sale or circulation thereof.

6th. Embezzlement of public property, committed within the jurisdiction of either, party, by public officers or depositaries. ARTICLE III.

The stipulations of this treaty shall not be applicable to crimes or offences of a political character; and the person or per-sons delivered up, characed with the crimes specified in the forefloing article, shall not be prosecuted for any crime committed previeusly to that for which his or their extradition may be asked. ARTICLE IV.

ARTICLE IV.

If the person whose extradition may have been amplied for, in accordance with the stipulations of the present freaty, shall have been arrested for offences committed in the country where he has sought refuge, or if he shall have been sentenced therefor, his extradition may deferred until his acquittal, or the expiration of the term for which he shall have been sentenced.

ARTICLE V ARTICLE V.

Requisitions for the extradition of fagitives from justice shall be made by the respective diplomatic agents of the contracting parties, or, in case of the absence of these from the country or its capital, they may be made by superior consular officers. If the person whose extradition is asked for shall have been convicted of a crime, the requisition must be accompanied by a copy of the sentence of the court that has convicted him, authenticated under its seal, and an attestation of the oxicial character of the judge who has signed it, made by the proper executive authority; also by an authentication of the latter by the Minister or Consul of the United States or Eculor, respectively. On the contrary, however, when the fugitive is merely charged with crime, a duly authenticated copy of the warrant for his arrest in the country where the crime has been committed, and of any evidence in writing upon which such warrant may have been issue, must accompany the aforesaid requisition. The President of the United States, or the proper executive authority of Eculor, may then order the arrest of the fugitive, in order that he may be brought before the judicial authority which is competent to examine the question of extradition. If, then, according to the evidence and the law, it be decided that the extradition is due in conformity with this treaty, the fugitive shall be delivered up, according to the forms prescribed in such cases.

ARTICLE VI. ARTICLE VI.

The expenses of the arrest, detention, and transportation of persons claimed shall be paid by the Government in whose pame the requisition shall have been

This treaty shall continue in force for ten (10) years from the day of the exchange of ratifications; but in case neither party shall have given to the other one (1) year's previous notice of its intention to terminate the same, then this treaty shall continue in force for ten (10) years longer, and

ate the same, then this freaty shall continue in force for ten (10) years longer, and so on.

The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in the capital of Ecuador, within two months from the day on which the session of the coming Congress of Ecuador shall terminate, which will be in October, 1873.

In testimony whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty in duplicate, and hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in the city of Quito, capital of the Republic of Ecuador, this twenty-eighth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

RUMSEY WING.

FRANCISCO JAVIER LEON.

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications were exchanged at Quito on the 12th of November has:

Now, therefore, be it known that I Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fuffilled with good faith by the United States, and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington this twenty-fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and of the Indeed endence of the United States of America, the interty-eighth.

By the President:

HAMLENDERSH

U. S. GRANT. By the President: HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

AN ACT creating an additional land district in the Territory of New Mexico.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of Amer-ica in Congress assembled, That all that portion of the Territory of New Mexico lying south of the principal base line of said Territory shall constitute a separate land district to be called the La Messilla land-district, the office of which shall be located at such place in said district as the President of the United States may direct, which may be changed from time to time as the public in

sec. 2. That the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a register and receiver of public moneys for said discovered and appoint of the Senate, a register and receiver of public moneys for said discovered and said officers hall reside in receiver of public moneys for said dis-trictf and said officers shall reside in the place where said land office is lo-cated, and they shall have the same powers, perform the same duties, and receive the same emoluments as are or map be prescribed py law in rela-tion to land offices of the United States Approved, March 3, 1874.